Dangers Encountered at Great Depths-A Test of Coolness and Endurance-A Diver's Ontfit.

Joseph Smuth is one of the oldest and most experienced practical divers on the coast, and is at present working foreman in the only manufactory of diving apparatus in this part of the What he does about matters pertaining to diving very few men know.

What is the reason that man cannot accomplish the feat of sub-marine exploration!

The answer to this question, given by Mr. Smith and other old divers, is, that man doesn't want to attempt it. Down to a certain depth the matter is comparatively easy. Almost any practical diver will go down to a distance of eighty or 100 feet and work there as coolly as on the surface. But at a greater depth than that there is something so weird and strange, so uncanny, augmented by the eternal stillness and the knowledge that if an accident should happen to the slender life line or string of hose that supplies air to the diver, he could never hope to rise again to the surface, that few men have the nerve to undertake the decent. There have been descents and work performed on the bottom of the sea at a depth of 125 feet -some unauthenticated stories name 150 feet-but no diver can remain at that denth more than half an hour at a time. esides the sensation, which is calculated to unperve even a brave men, there are physical obstacles against remaining any The chief of these is the di ficulty of forcing air through the hose down to that depth. A steam pump has to be employed, and even then the air will only come in gasps and sobs and intermittent puffs. The immense presssure of the water squeezes the hose to-gether so that it can hardly be forced through. The pressure of water is so great about the diver's body that it reuires a strong man to stand it, while the heat and perspiration induced inside the closed armor is something fearful. A good many divers who have ventured to great depths and remained down too long for their strength, have come up paralyzed. Have there been any improvements in

diving armor of late years? None worth speaking of. The suit is practically the same now as when first used, a generation ago. It consists of a helmet, a diving dress, a set of belt weights, a diving shoes with lead or iron soles, rubber mittens and other articles The helmet is made of copper and bell metal, in order to be as light as possible, with glass five-six-teenths of an inch thick for the three windows, which are guarded by wires across the outside.

The dress is made of two plies of cauvas with one piy of rubber between. The air hose is made of rubber lined with canvas. This apparatus is now the same all the world over. Who first invented it has been forgotten, if it was ever known. There are no patents upon it, but it would hardly pay for many firms to engage in its ma inwiacture, be cause the demand is so small. The sale of half a dozen suits and outfits a year is counted a pretty fair business, besides repairing.

The cost of an outfit varies from \$400 to \$1000. The cot of an air pump varies from \$1.0 to \$500. This outfit is the same that has been manufactured here since 1850, and which about that time supplanted the diving bell. There are a few diving bells still in existence, but they are never used because they are so unhandy. A person cannot move outside of them, but they have been used at a depth of 150 feet.

Along the coast from Maine to Florida there are probably not more than two hundred practical divers, men competent to take a job of work under water and perform it satisfactorily. probably two or three times that number stable is made comfortable, convenient who have worn diver's armorand worked and healthy, see that the surroundings in shoal water. A good many armors are now employed for going through nile of manura met in front at the surrounding sewers and performing such work, the armor being more a protection against gas and foul air than from water. The Standard Oil Company employ some men to look after and repair its pipes which cross the bottom of rivers, and in the year to put your stable in good shape. which there are frequently breaks and leaks. But these men are not termed divers by the profession.

The most famous piece of diving work done on this coast, perhaps, was at the wreck of the steamship Oregon, outside of Sandy Hook, about four years ago. Men worked there in 185 feet of water. Although the wreck lay in clear sea water, they found considerable difficulty owing to lack of lights. The appearance of objects was as though seen in a room tric lights were tried with some success, but it was too much trouble to carry them about and keep them in good posi-tion for working by. At this depth the diver had to take half hour shifts. At depth of eighty feet, the ordinary little as compared with other crops.

The Lost-Car Tracer.

Were it not for the constant vigilance of the great railroad companies in keeping watch of their freight car the loss of rolling stock and damage resulting from delays and mistakes would rove a source of serious financial loss to all concerned," said a prominent railroad official to a New York Telegram re-

"Nearly all the great roads employ : corps of what are known as 'lost-car searchers or tracers.' Every freight car is numbered and used for a certain purpose, and whether it be a gondola or flat open car, or a box car, it can be traced from one end of the country to the other. The 'searchers' will follow clew to San Francisco if necessary, and see that the car is returned to its proper station. The 'car searcher' has been most a tive agent of the milroads for many years past, but, as in every other business, improved methods are constantly introduced.

"At last our great trunk line road has dispensed with the car searcher in favor of a large force of responsible clerks, with telegraph and telephone as auxiliaries. So systematically is their work done that, if the conductor of a freight train were to make the alightest error in the numbers of the cars in his train or description of them, it would be detected and the conductor called up to rectify it. If a car is reported missing in any part of the country one of these clerk by referring to his books can tell at what point the particular car should be at the time and when it should be returned. It is a great department."

The Bank of England has just finished a series of experiments with electric light and likes it so well that it has decided to adopt it permanently instead of

FARM AND GARDEN.

Hens Eating Eggs.

In answer to a question, remarks the Prairie Farmer, we can simply reiterate what we have stated many times hereto-fore. A hen that becomes addicted to eating eggs cannot easily be broken. she is not killed as soon as she is found eating eggs, she will soon teach others to do the same. The taste is acquired generally by finding broken eggs in the nest, or elsewhere. Then the fowl begins to break the shells to get at the meat. Thin-shelled eggs are easily broken. The remedy for thin-shelled eggs is to keep the fowls supplied with plenty of n some form. Ground oyster-shells are excellent for this.

The Question of Sheep Washing.

English authorities are divided as to the advantages of sheep washing. Most of the wool received there from France, La Plata and South Australia comes unwashed, and packed in its natural grease. In the latter countries the wool is of more importance than the meat, and it may be reasonably assumed that grow-ers know and follow the best plan of dealing with the necess. Where sheep are kept on grass lands there is no pressng necessity for washing, but where they are fed on tillage lands, say the English farmers, it is almost absolutely essential to remove the soil and dirt. The washing of sheep always carries away from the skin of the animal a natural soap called suint, which is very huble in water, with the result that the wool becomes harsh and dry and reduced in value for many manufacturing purposes. I mwashed woof should be a double advantage to the grower, as it ought to tetch a larger price, and the rost of washing would be saved. In cases where shoen must be washed it is cases where sheep must be washed, it is advisable to perform the operation in a pond or tub, rather than in a running stream, as the suint does not flow away, but is taken up or at least a portion of by the fleece of the animal as if emerges from the water. - American Cul-

Horse Stables. To have healthy and hearty horses due care must be taken to provide them with suitable stables. These should be warm, dry and well ventilated. If the roof is of straw let it be thatched so that it does not leak. No farmer can afford to have water leaking down upon his horses. Have first a roof that does not leak, next see that the sides of the stable are free from cracks, so that there will be no drafts upon the horses. Have the ventilators so that they are under your control. After you have a good roof and tight sides, properly ventilated and lighted, it is proper to consider the floor of the stable. You can get no better one than earth. This will keep the feet of the horses in good condition, and needs only to be kept level by filling in the holes made by the stamping of the feet of the horses. If you have an earth floor be sure and keep it free from a ridge over which the horse must hang when it lies flown. The next best floor is one made of short blocks of wood, such as are used in paving city streets. If the stable is not on the ground level, of course a floor will needs be made of plank. Of whatever the stable floor is made have a drain. This will facilitate keeping the horses blean and the stable clean and healthy. Have the stalls wide enough to allow the horses to lie down comfortably. It is well enough to have the partitions high enough to prevent the horses reaching each other. Be sure to have no projections in the stabes, upon which the horses can hurt themselves in lying down, turning around, or raising their heads. This will necessitate having the ceiling high enough to clear their heads when jerked up suddenly. Have the feed boxes and racks just high enough to allow the head to be in a natural position while sating. Have both these so arranged that there will be no waste of grain or r water and hay. To save time in feeding have grain there are bin and hay handy to stable. When the le of manure just in front of the door. Have a small drain to carry the water from the stable, so that it may be approached handily, and be at the same time more healthful, because free from stagnant water. Now is the best time of

Plant More Rye.

-Farm, Field and Stockman.

Rye is a crop that can be made to render more service to the farmer and dairyman than any other, yet it is more frequently overlooked and discarded than it should be. It is a plant that not only endures the cold of winter and the heat of summer, but it will grow on the richest soil or the poorest sandy land. at night lighted only by the stars shining In some sections it is really the clover of through the windows, and most of the sandy soils, for without its aid and the work had to be done by feeling. Elec-advantages of green manuring would be unavailable, and as it can be made to im-part more to the soil than it takes from it there is no risk in growing it under any conditions. Even the seed is cheap, while the cultivation necessary is very diver will work all day and ask only to come up to his meals. New York Commercial Advertiser. crop, for which it is sometimes grown

Leaving out the value as a grain crop entirely it still ranks high in more ways than one. The fact that it can be sold in the fall and made to produce a late supply of green food after other cease growing should prompt farmers to devote a space to rye every season, but its usefulness extends further. The severe cold of the nardestwinters will not injure it, and early in the spring, long before grass begins to grow, rye appears in its reen condition to afford a supply of succulent herbage to the stock at a time when it is most needed. It allows the stock the privilege of enting off the early growth, and when the grass appears, and the grass is no longer required, it will grow out again and make a crop of grain. It can then in early spring, if preferred by the farmer, be ploughed under instead of being allowed to seed, and it will provide an excellent

manure for the corn crop.

In one respect tye is a cheap crop because it requires no land for its growth, to a certain extent. That is, if the seed is sown in the fall on land intended for corn in the spring, and the rye turned in before planting corn, the rye simply holds the land that would otherwise unoccupied during the winter. also excellent on land intended for potatoes, and as it assists in keeping down weeds it caves much labor in that re-

As rye can be paytured at nearly all stages of growth and can be turned under as a green manurial agent at any time, the farmer who fails to sow it will deprive himself and his stock of a most valuable plunt, and as it can be seeded own at any time at this season the land for that purpose should be prepared without delay. Of course it thrives best on rich land, but even the poorest soil should be sewed to rye rather than to leave it unoccupied.—New York Herald | Andes 14,800 feet above the sea.

Winter Dairying.

The chief advantages of winter over summer dairying, says a writer in the Country Gentlemon, consist in having the greater part of the season's make of butter to sell when the price is highest; in having less trouble to make and mar-ket a good article in cool weather; in making the milking season considerably longer, and the quantity for the season considerably greater; and in being able to raise better calves, because they will be so much older and larger than spring calves to ent grass in the summer, and dure the rigors of the ensuing winter, The disadvantage is in having to feed more meal and bran to make good win-ter butter and to keep up a full flow of milk till grass comes, when the meal can be taken away without the yield falling off, though if it be continued the flow will increase. Feeding liberally with meal and bran makes winter butter cost more than grass butter, but the higher prices of the winter market more than pay the additional expense for feed.

Swine-Breeding for Size. The fancies of men do so vary that it is not po sible at any given period to say in what shape or in what condition a given commodity may be most salable. The time was when cream cheese would not sell to consumers, if under one year old or approaching that age, cream, tresh from the hands of the maker esteemed a luxury. It is not long since the center of the berry was thought best for producing superior flour. Now, that which is obtained from close proximity to the hull, or bran, is counted best of

It is within the memory of many that the large breed of swine, notably the Poland Chinas and Chester Whites, got their "send-off" to quite a degree through possessing large size. The same was true of the beef breeds of cattle, notably should be a support of the same was true of the beef breeds of cattle, notably short horns. We remember well when it was counted a serious defect in a short horn beast not to be large extra large symmetry not being considered of first importance, as now. As to swine, the ancients bred for size, and history tells us that great weights and extraordinary thickness of meat were bred for and attained.

Prior to the great depreciation that occurred to live-stock-growing and general agriculture during the middle ages- say up to the sixteenth century—great weights were attained to. Varro tells of a cut of swine meat that was sent by a peasant to Volumnius, a Senator, that measured a "foot and three fingers in thickness." Another Roman historian mentions a Lusitanian hog, whose meat, when cut up, measured one foot and three inches in thickness.

We have accounts of great weights, approaching the period when the improvements in farm stock took place. A specimen of the old Berkshire breed stated to have attained the weight of 1280 pounds. In 1774 a hog was killed, having a reported weight of 1100 pounds, with a length of close to ten feet, and a height of four feet and five inches. The writer, when a boy, was in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the time of the exhibition of a spotted hog, brought to the city from Butler County, Ohio, whose weight was said to be 1325 pounds. A small flat-boat was built, on which this hog was loated down the river to New Orleans, being exhibited on the way. This was about 1830. This hog was doubtless of

the Poland-China sort, Size, other things being equal, was, not many years since, to quite a degree the thing that governed the price in our leading markets. But it is different now—at any rate, it is to quite a degree, Yet, should the exactions of the market change, calling again for very large hogs, swice are so readily molded, and breed so rapidly, that the caprices of the markets can be met to an extent not attainat le by any other class of live stock. As is well known to breeders, there are, in pretty much every litter, pigs that are shaped for a greater growth than others in the same litter, and nothing is more certain than that by selecting these, breeding of like kind, not akin, upon them, large size would be promptly secured. -Prairie Furmer.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Plant cucumbers for late pickles. Near the close of a journey let the horse walk. Bran will pay the milk seller, but oats

the butter-maker. Never wash a horse with cold water

when he is heated. Use land in which some cultivated crop grew last year.

The cropping process diminishes the supply of plant foods.

The humble cow per does not receive the attention it merits.

Sheep are often injured by roaming through tall, wet grass.

It is inhuman to allow a sharp-spurred rooster to run with hens,

Swedish turnips, parsnips and carrots are all excellent for fattening hogs.

If the hog pasture gets short this month, roots and pumpkins can be used to supplement it. Ducks may be profitably raised on

farms where there are no streams or ponds of water for tuem. Do not use coal oil or grease of any kind on a sitting hen; it will prevent

the eggs from hatching. The evening milk has been proven by recent Luglish dairy tests to contain

more solids than the morning milk. The net food may be taken at about two-thirds the value of the ration. balance is the value of the manure. The dairyman has a good chance to

do some independent thinking on politi-cal matters this fall. When he has thought sufficiently let him vote intelli-A poor cow in the dairy is like a dull

tool in a carpenter's eyes. It requires the expenditure of a large percentage of energy to obtain a small percentage of One of the corner stones of success in

sheep raising is to draft out heavily but judiciously at least once each year; there is no time at which a sheep can be so accurately sized up as when sheared. Do not stint your horses in the use of

salt, especially in the spring time. A sorse ought to have a pound a week of t, if he wants it. Throw it in the end his box; then he can help himself as he wishes. Young colts are as fond of petting as kittens are, and a little fondling every

day will do them good. By being han-

died hindly often, they soon become gentle and docile, and are much more asily handled when they become horses. The weather vane in the shape of a large grasshopper, which adorns Faneuil Hall in Boston, is said to have been placed there by the owner of the hall, who was also a wholesale grocer, as a sign of his occupation. The grasshoppes was the sign of the Wholesale Grucers' Association of Boston. Mr. Faneuil was

W. C. T. U. COLUMN. Conducted by the Pionesta Union

The W. C. T. U. meets the 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 3 p. m. President-Mrs. Eti Holeman.

Vice Presidents-Mrs. J. G. Dale, Mrs. W. J. Robsets. Recording Sec'y-Mrs. L. A. Howe, Cor. Sec. and Treas .- Mrs. S. D. Irwin.

Wos unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken also.—Hab. II, 13, The wicked worketh a deceitful work; but to him that soweth righteourness shall be a true reward.—Rev. 11, 18,

A Child's Work.

A Child's Work.

A few menths ago a cesy little chapel was dedicated as the Third Lutheran Church of an Chio city. Very happy were the two older churches to welcome the young sister, and very wonderful did the blessing seem. Five years before there was only one Lutheran Church in the town, and it seemed like only yesterday that the parent church had bidden "Godspeed" to a little company as they left to form the second church, And now there are three. How God has blessed them and multiplied their numbers! And to think that it has all, under God, come about by a little five year-old maiden coaxing her drunken father to go to Sunday-school with her!

It hampened in this wise. About forty

about by a little five-year-old maiden coaxing her dronken father to go to Sunday school with her?

It happened in this wise: About forty years ago, in a little mountain town in an Eastern State, a boy was led astray by evil companious, and be armed to drink and smoke, and to become a desipated youth. His parents moved at last to thio, and for a white he began to grow steader, and married a trave little womas. But, abas evil influence again gained their hold open lain, and he became a drunken set, given up to all kinds of evil and sin.

One day when he happened to be moderable women distributed upon his lap. Futing her arms around his neck, she exclaiment. "My dear little drunken daily?"

It seemed as though a knife had cut into his very soul. With a questioning look burned to his wife.

"No, I did not tell her; she has heard it somewhere else," was her answerf. Esstartles and roused him; for, wretch as he was, he lovel the innovant little child.

Krancis Marphy cente to the town soon after; and one day little Nell came dancing up to her papa, with a dozen or so little bine temperance tadges panned all over her hit. Her father declared afterward that every one went through him like an arrow.

A few days after, a fellow-drunker, who had airoadly spided the plodge, came and asked him to sign it also. He agreed to do so if soune others would; and as a result, nearly thirty of the lowest men in the town ware rescued from the power or strong days.

A little time passed, and sell state of the Lutheran Sunday-solfol? and very soon came the pleading little voice: "Papa, won't you go to Sunday-solfol? and very soon came the pleading little voice "Papa, won't you go to Sunday-solfol? and very soon came the pleading little voice "Papa, won't you go to Sunday-solfol? and very soon came the pleading little voice "Papa, won't you go to Sunday-solfol? and very soon came the pleading little voice "Papa, won't you go to Sunday-solfol? and very soon came the pleading little voice "Papa, won't you go to Sunday." He could not resi

and went with her. The sweet singing pressed him, and he went again. After his second visit, he hunted up an eld associate, now a sober man, and halled him with: "Say Johnson, if you'll go to Sunday-school, I Johnson laughed and scoffed a little, but finally agreed to try it. He, too, was pleased; and they after a while, got a dozen more rough men like themselves, and formed a Rich and they after a while, got a dozen more rough men like themselves, and formed a Biblio class. They discussed the Iresons, often with ridicule and unbelief; and by and by the Holy Spirit began to work in the midst, and some of them were converted, among them little Neid's papa. The class began to grow—to twenty-five, lifty seventy-five, one hundred, one hundred and lifty! all men, and all interested in the lesson study.

In the meantime all this was having its in-In the meantime all this was having its inflaence with the school proper, and its nomber increased from four hundred to nine
hundred in a very short time. The church
also caught enthusiasm, and at last grow so
in numbers that it divided and formed the
second church—and now a third. Humanly
speaking, this has come from the seed sown
by a little girl.

All this happened about ten years ago.
Nell's father is an honored and respected
business man, and his elegant home speaks of
his prosperity. He is an earnest Caristian
worker, a devoted temperance man, and an

orker, a devoted temperance man, and an active prohibitionist.

Is it not wonderful? With Christ multiply-

is the wondering with Christ multiplying power, a very tiny effort may become mighty in its influence.

"He ve steadinst and unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forusmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."—Sunday School Times.

Whisky in the Woods.

In the New York Observer, "Augustus," writing from "Among the Lakes," and of "Whisky in the Woods," says:
"Some come to the woods for other purposes than those of health or sport. It is a sad fact that many parties seek the secusions of nature for the sake of dissipation, and that many a party whose professed secusions of nature for the sake of dissipa-tion, and that many a party whose professed aim is to shoot, seldom hit enything except a bottle during their stay in the woods, and come out more shaky than they went in. Such men do much to demorralize all of our pleasure resorts, but their infinence here is most unfortunate upon young sportsmen, and especially upon the guidea. Upon the in-telligence, self-courted and sobriety of these ruides not only the pleasure of the traveler

telligence, self-control and sobriety of these guides not only the pleasure of the traveler, out often his life depends. Sudden guits of wind come down upon the lakes, requiring the watchfulness and prompt action on the part of the man who manages the frail canoe in which you travel; in the wilder districts a man needs to have all his senses wide awake to avoid losing the trail or to meet unexpected emergencies, and the guide who is adducted to the whisky lottle, as some of them are, is a most unsafe pilot or woodsman. There have been some dreadful outbreaks of passion growing out of this habit of drinking. A guide who deliberately shot a man in a quarrel this summer, is now roaming about in Hamilton and Franklin Counties, while a reward of one thousand dollars for his capture is posted in the holes and public places. Since the murder he has come into some of the inns with his gun cocked, demanded food, received it, and been allowed to depart. In general the guides are trusty, good tempered and laborous the trusty good tempered and laborous the trusty good tempered. In general the guides are trusty, good tempered, and laborious; but the tendency of association in large hotels with a dissipated crowd, or in camps with those who have come here to avoid social restrictions, is most injurious to these simple and easily influenced woodsmen?

Thus it will be seen that the whisky, which causes such havoe in large cities, a not less a peril even in the wilderness.

Temperance News and Notes. There is in East Delhi, N. Y., a temperance school with about 50 papits. One hundred and sixty-five drunkards die every day. That was Horace Greeley's estimate twenty years ago.

Ten of the Baptist Associations of Pennylvania declared last year for prohibition by onstitutional amendment. One of the special features of the Interna-tional Temperance Convention to be held in Melbourns, Australia, is an exhibition of temperance journalistic literature from all parts of the worki.

Mrs. Leavitt, who is now in Coylon, writes there has been much more temperance work done in that country than in most places in India. Bands of Hope are common and there are some total abstinence societies of adult me.

The petition being prepared by the tem-perance women of England, for presentation to the Queen, usting that the bar-rooms be closed on Sunday, already weighs several hundred pounds, and contains nearly a mill-

on signatures.

In 1836 as many as 25,854 soldiers in the British army were fined for drunksmess, about half of thom being fixed more than once. In addition, 1410 men were punished by court-martial for being drunk on duty, and 1752 for simple drunkenness.

"The salcoukeeper is already a soldier; he is America's danger and diagrars. Do not, I pray you, go off into the regions of the abstract, and dream of the possible salcoukeeper—the law abiding citizen, engaged in licit bartering, benest and incorrable in his dealings with his castomers. Study him in actual life. "Elskop Ireland.

A Message From Africa.

A Message From Africa.

Bishop Crowther, of the Nizer Mission, has received from the Mohameneden Emir of Nups, West Africa, this message. It is not a long matter, it is about turasa crime. Barasa, burasa, berasa. It has ruined our country, it has ruined our people very much; it has roade our people very much; it has roade our people mod. I beg you, Malam Kipo, don't forget this writing, because we all beg that they should beg the English Cuesa to provent bringing barasa into this land.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

The white pettreoat is a thing of the The most fashionable women wear no bustles.

The plain hem at the bottom is again Jacket fronts are a feature in the new

Few feathers are seen on the dressicat

fall bonnets. Fur will be much used in trimming

winter gowns. Many young women are now seeking a usiness education.

Borders are a prominent feature of the est stuffs this season.

Mrs. Sheridan is still young, being but hirty-five and beautiful. Queen Victoria has had wicker baskets

nade for her cats to travel in. Strings of bonnets come from the very back, not the ears, this season. The Czarina is so passionately fond of

Januing that she is called "la Santerelle,"

The Duchess of Rutland has just completed an excellent guide to Homburg. Cloth-fluished flannels are the preferred wear of women of taste but limited

ublication until she passed her fortieth

cashmere are among the importations of 000,000.

Minneapolls Industrial Exposition. Many of the newest woolens show tee ded double twill with a deep rice fined Persian border along one edge, Miss Sarah A. Brown, of Lawrence

Kan., is candidate for State Superintend ent of Public Schools on the Prohibi ion ticket Many fine twilled woolens have ribbon stripes two or three inches wide in

blacks, crossbars or shaded effects woven broughout. The Association for the Advancement of Women, better known as the Woman's

The Empress of Japan is rapidly be

coming the best informed woman of her time. She is a hard student of Gorman, Russian, French and Italian. Camel's hair cheviots, soft yet fine me in cloth shades bordered with

deeper tone, and are among the most de sirable of all the season's offering. Jet-black birds are worn with straw or felt hats. The black and suede straws are faced with black velvet, s

plaiting of face lying next the face. Libow ruffles of sheer muslin, simply hemmed, and standing frills, with lonfichu ends, or else coming down th front of the bodice, are quaintly pretty

In England women are ug in taking t wearing gaiters. The e are made to measure and are of almost any kind o cloth. The favorite, however, is the or dinary drab.

The fashionable hat should look a though it had been puttern wrong side foremost. All hat trimmings are placed far at the back, and the front is quite bare of any ornament. The wife of Senator Sherman is one of

the leading horticulturists of this country. She not only knows all of the tractions of the garden but understands how to make them thrive. Mrs. Harvey, of Shauklin, Isle of

Wight, has founded an institution there which is doubly philanthropic. It is a home for old ladies and a training-school for servants at the same time.

An Inquiry as to Our Flag.

Which is the correct form: "Star and stripes" or "stripes and stars?" Logically, "stripes and stars" is the correct form; the act of Coogress of April 4, 1818, by which our present flag is authorized, declares that "the flag of the Un ted States be thirteen horizonta stripes, alternate red and white, that the Union be twenty stars, white on a blue field; and that, on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag." From this it is evident that the stripes are the more important, and that therefore they should precede. But custom has ordained that the stars shall precede the stripes and as neither name is official for the flag it doesn't make a bit of difference. -New York Sun.

Letter From the Ex-SheriXet Chautaugun

Caunig, New York.
MAYVILLE, N. V., Dec. 2, 1885.
I am glad to say, from a long personal experience with Allegork's Ponous Plastens that I am able to endorse all the good things that have ever been said about them, and supplement these by saying that I frankly believe their value cannot be estimated. Their breadth of usefulness is unlimited, and for prompt and ere relief to almost every ache and pain that flesh is heir to, no other remedy, in my opinio either external or internal, equals them in cerainty and rapidity. I have used them at or time for rheumatism, another for backache, again for bronchitis, niways with the same result—a speedy cure, L. T. HARRINGTON. Fires on the stock ranges in Northwesters Montions and Idaho have done in immensionament of damage.

Te-Night and Te-Marrow Night.

And each day and night during the week you can get at all druggists. Kemp's Balsam for the Threat and Langs, acinowiedged to be the most successful remedy ever soil for the cure of Coughs. Crosp. Bronchitis, Whooping Coughs, Asslima, and Consumption. Get a bettle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and \$1. Sample bottles free.

Now York's largest free library, the Apprentices', often circulates 160 volumes a day. Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Hemesly.

A young gire at Ractne, Wis, dislocated her neek while getting out of bod. Cure warrant d-arthma, bronchitis, tough croup. Use Fontaine's Cure and Liniment.

Log Cabin Logic.

Brawn and Brain! The powerful engine, The powerful engine, with its wonderful propelling power, coupled to the long train full freighted with the richest fabrics of the intellectual looms of the conturies—what

the intellectual forms of the centuries—what obstacles can stay the progress of this mighty force, when once under full steam along life's highway?

The American with brawn and brain does not see the necessity for titles of nobility, does not care for elevation by descent, he can

does not eare for elevation by descent, he cau reach out and pluck the stars.

But with brawn or brain impaired, a man is badly handleapped in the mail race for success which is the marked characteristic of the present age.

The physical system is a most intricate piece of machinery. It ought to be kept well regulated, so that it will work harmoniously in all its parts then it is capable of an immense amout of work.

It is said that a watch, if expected to keep perfect time, must be wound daily. It will not keep good time unless it "runs regular." More men break down because they don't "run regular" than for any other reason.

It is elaimed by physicians that few men are killed by hard work. It is to the irregularities of nuclears social life that the high death rate is due. Men burn their candle at both ends, then wonder why it burns out so quickly.

The main thing in keeping the human machine in good working order is to keep the regulator all right. The blood is the life," and sound health is arsured so long as the blood flows through the veins a limpid stream of purity.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Lor For Scrofulous Affections.

Cloth-fluished flannels are the pre-erred wear of women of taste but limited neans.

Mrs. Ella Transom has challenged flrs. Shaw to a whistling match for \$500 iside.

Nearly all the new fall stuffs display

The richest mine in Australia, if not in the world, is the Mount Morgan, of Queensland. One of the Rothschilds once offered £19,000,000 for it, and the offer was refused. Its value is variously estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$500.

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A Dream of Pair Women.

Tennyson in his exquisite poem, dreams of a long procession of loyely women of ages mast. This is all very well, but the laurente would have done the world a greater service if he had only told the women of the present how they could improve their health and enhance their charms. This he might casily have done by recommending the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Health is the best friend of beauty, and the innumerable fits to which women are peculiarly subject, its worst enemies, Long experience-ima proven that the health of womankind and the "Favorite Prescription." waik hand in hand, and are inseparable. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, proven will be refunded. This cambred has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and fathfully carried out for many years.

Miss Beetha Miller 15.

Miss Bertha Miller, 15 years of age, is making

Leave hope behind.

Allye who enter here!

So ran the dire warning which Dante read on the pertals of the interne. So runs the ernel yerdlet of your friends if you are creerisken by the first symptoms of that terrible disease, consumption. "Feave hope behind! Your days are numbered!" And the suggestion against death signor up in despair. But while there is life, there is hope! Dr. Fierce's Galden Modical Discovery has cured hundreds of cases were than yourst and it will cure you, it taken in time. But deay is dangerous. No proper can restore a wasted hung; the "Golden Medical Discovery," however, can and will arrest the disease.

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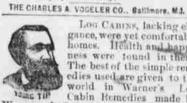


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